(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1485.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1774.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A most curious epistle was published in a late paper of yours, directed to Dr. Whiesenthall, the contents thereof being of such a nature, that no answer can reasonably be expected from the doctor; yet some persons may desire to see this matter cleared up; I, as his pupil, with his permission, request through the channel of your useful paper, to offer with all due deference, the following remarks, as an answer to Dr. Howard.

I am,

Yours, &c.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DASHIELL.

Baltimore-Town, *February* 7, 1774.

To Doctor EPHRAIM HOWARD.

SIR,

AS a young student of physic, eager to improve himself at every opportunity, I waited with great impatience to peruse that performance of yours, of which, from common report, I had but an imperfect idea; my expectations of finding for my improvement, a discussion of knotty points in physic, treated in an able manner, with the dignity becoming a gentleman of the faculty, were greatly disappointed, when I found a torrent of quotations merely to prove the necessity of bleeding in inflammations; a doctrine so thoroughly allowed, and so well known, that even a common attendant, or illiterate nurse, is acquainted with it.

You are pleased to charge Dr. Whiesenthall with a contrary opinion, and consequently repugnant (as you term it) to facts, reason and authority; but sir, it is a mystery to me, why you assert so boldly, that the doctor should have said, "that if *Mr. Coale had not been bleeded, &c.*" for this is your position, from which you draw all your inferences, and attempt to prove them by numberless quotations; which being misapplied, must fall to the ground, when the facts are better known.

You cannot plead ignorance or misinformation, because Mrs. Ridgely being the person to whom the doctor had spoke, did herself inform you publicly at Mr. Coale's, of the very words with which the doctor had expressed himself to her, and which are widely different from those charged by you, as I shall soon make appear; but your heart was preoccupied with unfavourable, though false notions, which with that peculiar talkative disposition so natural to you, would not admit of a generous discussion of the matter, in a manner becoming a man of good breeding.

It is at all times deemed a piece of low behaviour, for any person entering in dispute to keep the talk entirely to himself; which becomes more disagreeable when mixed with vanity and self conceit; but is intolerable, if blended with malice and rancour, arising from low jealousy; with such a composition did you attack the doctor who would have readily permitted you to enjoy your own hypothesis, and without any interruption let you have had the pleasure of hearing yourself talk, if you had confined yourself to a medical dispute only; but when you divested yourself of the gentleman, treating him with indignity, and charging him with a sinister behaviour against you, it could not fail of raising his indignation; a specimen of your moderation we have in your letter expressing in the most striking manner, not only that you are apparently guilty of that very low and mean behaviour, which you would willingly fix on Dr. Whiesenthall, by misrepresenting his words, &c. but you treat him in such a manner as would make it contemptible in him to take any notice of it; I therefore will for once presume to enter upon a disquisition of your argument, with that decency becoming a gentleman, and then refer it to the impartial reader; for this purpose will I insert an extract from our journal, which when compared with your state of Mr. Coale's case, will enable me to make the necessary observations.

Extract from the Journal.

May 19th. I am just returned from a visit to Mr. Coale on Elk-Ridge, who for near a week, had been extremely ill with a pain in his right breast, shoulder, and shoulder blade, and supposed to labour under a pleurisy, for which he had been twice largely blooded; at the second bleeding the family was alarmed on account of his being convulsed, and having *tunic spasms*, the family likewise informed that endeavours had been made to raise a sweat, but all attempts to that purpose were fruitless; I found the pulse sufficiently strong, to admit of bleeding, which I was informed might be owing to the *medicine* and *blister*.

Mrs. Ridgely, the mother in law of Mr. Coale, acquainted me of a *redness* on his breast, and compared it to St. Anthony's fire, with a swelling near the shoulder, I examined the patient, and found the remains of a tumour with some inflammation downwards, both which she said had been considerably larger; I was of opinion that the patient's disorder was originally a *rheumatic fever*, tending to an abscess, which was the more to be apprehended, as he not long before had been ill of the *measles*, which at times are followed by apostemations. The situation of the tumour and its inflammation being such, that the breathing subjected it to continual motion, and by that means to a further enlargement of the inflammation, so that not only the pectoral muscle, but perhaps the intercostals did partake thereof.

When I considered the present circumstances of the patient, not only that this acrimonious matter forming an abcess, was now brought to a resolution, and by reentering the circulation, bringing on a fresh irritation, his skin dry and parched, a pungent heat to the touch by feeling his pulse, I imagined that his present state did approach to be putrid, which I signified to Dr. Howard, and recommended camphorated medicines, which he informed me had been given, but occasioned an intollerable burning at his stomach; upon which I recommended a solution of emetic tartar, which he took accordingly, the effect was, that he after a few hours began to perspire, which continued the whole night, and I left him this morning still perspiring and somewhat easier.

June 9th. I was yesterday again requested to visit Mr. Coale, and understood that immediately after I had left him, the tumour and inflammation had entirely subsided, but instead thereof, he had a most acute pain in his left knee; probably from a translation of the matter from the breast—the pain was so great that he could not bear the least motion, his pulse was very low and quick; I found that Dr. Howard had adhibited the bark *largely* and claret—I could not help concurring with him in sentiment, with this caution only, that if possible the claret might be had genuine, because as it was for a medical purpose, the claret if adulterated, might prove rather prejudicial than salutary, a caution (in my opinion) extremely necessary whenever wine is proper, but particular in claret—Mr. Coale expressed a sensation of coldness in his foot and leg, though upon feeling, they had their natural warmth equal with the other parts.

July 3d. It is now just a month since I have learned any thing particular of Mr. Coale's case, except that of the fever and pain in the knee, and an œdematous swelling had appeared in the leg and foot; but this day, I received a letter from Dr. Howard, informing me of Mr. Coale's having a violent diarrhœa, which he thought colliquative—Mrs. Ridgely who had but a few days before left the patient, and was now at Mrs. Goodwin's near town, hearing of this complaint, sent for me to ask my opinion concerning his present situation; when I informed her of the most imminent danger in his present low condition, in case the stools were truly colliquative, but that I was in hopes, it might be a translation of matter to the bowels; Mrs. Ridgely seemed to be extremely agitated, and asked in the most pathetic manner (which she is so much mistress of) viz. *good God* doctor, what can be the reason that this poor soul lays so long, and suffers so much; being now seven weeks since he was taken? I communicated to her my thoughts, that I imagined Mr. Coale had been bled *rather too copiously*, by which means not only the inflammation, but the whole abscess was taken into the circulation again; but I added that this was no reflection on Dr. Howard, since the indications for bleeding were so strong, and the symptoms so urgent; nay the pulse had been such at the time when I first saw him, that I should have ordered bleeding, if I had not known he had been twice copiously bled, and had seen the tumour and inflammation decreased; Mrs. Ridgely desired me to visit him again.

July 6. I this day visited Mr. Coale according to promise, and found his diarrhœa considerably abated; his fever, which during the lax was rather lessened, was now more moderate, and he had at times a little appetite to eat: I examined the knee, and discovered a fluctuation of matter below the *patella* or knee-pan; I signified my opinion to Dr. Howard, who was present, observing to him, that this having been all along the cause of the fever, it would after letting out the matter subside. Dr. Howard was pleased to dissent from me, denying any matter to be there; but that this fluctuation was merely from relaxation; and the same thing with the œdematous swelling. This hypothesis he maintained with warmth, and alleged that the knee had been treated accordingly with astringents and repellents. I now did not wonder any more that this case had been protracted to such a length; the dispersing the tumour at first did originally prolong the time, but (as it happened) no longer than the next formation; but this treatment did protract it most, and had I known how it had been treated, probably I should not have laid much stress on the bleeding.

Thus far the journal.

It has been your will and pleasure to palm upon Dr. Whiesenthall an opinion, that bleeding is hurtful in inflammations, in order to fix on him the stigma of ignorance, which you have so modestly bestowed; you have given us for that purpose a long string of quotations from the best authors, to prove that the greater the inflammatory fever and subsequent inflammation is, the more necessary the bleeding: you then compare Mr. Coale's case with the recited authors, and represent it as highly inflammatory; from hence you justify your bleeding to ever so great an extent; and in your conclusion think yourself entitled to be so lavish with opprobrious epithets.

But, sir, I apprehend you have been too partial on your own side of the question, by exaggerating some and mutilating other parts, in order to suit them to your explanations; I will mention but two instances; in the first you represent the doctor to have said, "if Mr. Coale had not been bled," instead of which he said it was his opinion he had been *bled too largely*; still positively allowing the necessity of bleeding: 2d. You represent Mr. Coale's case to have been highly inflammatory, which the doctor supposes only in a considerable less degree, and how far that was, I shall soon make appear when we have once fixed upon his true disorder.

Mr. Coale in his certificate (which is truly a curious one) says, that *you* (even *you* yourself) told him from his first being taken, of the ill consequences that would ensue an apostemation; which certainly infers, that there were signs of an apostemation: Dr. Whiesenthall saw the tumour and some inflammation still seven days after his first being taken, though greatly abated; nay you mention in your letter this very tumefaction on the shoulder, with this difference only, that you would have it to be in consequence of an inflammatory fever; but when I consider that he had this pain before the 19th of May, because it then increased and became much severer on the 20th; and that during both these days he had no fever; I presume it will be granted that originally an abscess was the first of his complaint, the progress of which brought on both pain and fever.

If it happens that an abscess arises on any part, it first begins with an inflammation, more or less, in case the same is situated on a place subject to continual motion in the manner Mr. Coale's was, it is reasonable to suppose that this motion would increase the inflammation and extend the same to the neighbouring muscles, which suffering a distension from every inflation of air, must create pains, similar to pleuritic pains; still the origin thereof is the abscess and not that violent inflammatory disposition; for instance had this abscess been formed on any other part, not subject as this was to continual motion; would Mr. Coale have then had the pleurisy? I suppose not; his knee is a proof of it, unless you would please to call it the pleurisy in the knee, being a continuation of the same disorder, and liable from the least motion to the most exquisite pain, which would have equally brought on a difficulty of breathing, if he could have breathed with his knee.

Fevers attending apostemations are more or less, according to the parts affected, and though they are symptomatic, and cease soon after the matter is discharged, they are still aggravated from circumstances; this appears plain in Mr. Coale's case, where the abscess began to form for two days before he had any perceptible fever; but no sooner did it begin to extend itself by its progress to the muscles and their membranous sheathing, the tension thereof created such pain and difficulty of breathing, which heightened the fever to such a degree as to demand bleeding, to take off the tension; thus far the doctor approved of bleeding, as is evident from his expression to Mrs. Ridgely, when he said that his pulse even then, viz. seven days after being taken, would have admitted bleeding, if he had not been already twice bled and the symptoms abated: You will let nothing escape that may seem to you to strengthen your argument of bleeding, when you describe Mr. Coale to have said, "I am sensible of the great and speedy relief I felt;" however, sir, as the question at present is of *too copious bleeding*, I presume if 10 or 12 ounces of blood more or less would have been sufficient to take off the tension, 20 or 24 more or less taken, would have afforded, to his feeling, equal relief, he therefore could be no judge; but what quantity you did in reality take, is best known to yourself.

That the pain was severe, and the symptoms extremely urgent, to demand bleeding, I readily allow, nay I will admit likewise that it would have been a difficult point to manage the bleeding so as to relieve the tumour without bringing the whole abscess to a resolution; Dr. Whiesenthall generously expressed himself to that purpose to Mrs. Ridgely, and rather exculpated you, but you would not avail yourself of this, and would rather make it appear that you had bled him intentionally to resolve the whole tumour) and thus you acknowledge the doctor's opinion at least so far as to the bleeding): to justify this you tell Mr. Coale the ill consequences that would ensue an apostemation (see his certificate) and furnish us with so great a discovery as the structure of a muscle, &c. you have however not made appear that such dangers would certainly ensue in this abscess on Mr. Coale, and I shall take the liberty to differ from you in opinion; because as the tumour was forming for two days without any perceptible fever, it is to be presumed these muscles were not the original seat, and would by no

means have ſuppurated after the tenſion had been taken off by bleeding. I have ſeen a caſe in this town in eſſentials entirely ſimilar to Mr. Coale's, the truth thereof may be enquired into by yourſelf or any body elſe that doubts it; the caſe is as follows:

Capt. John Staymaker here, the latter part of this laſt ſummer, was taken with a violent pain in his right ſide, ſo exquiſite that he was heard ſcreaming in the neighbourhood, the fever was ſevere, the breathing very difficult, he was bled, an abſceſs was diſcovered to form itſelf, ſo extenſive as to reach from the ſhoulder down to the hip, it was brought ſpeedily to maturation and opened; in leſs than a month he followed his occupation in perfect health and with all his limbs. Our journal furniſhes us with another caſe, viz. Mrs. Patten, when yet the widow Porter, was taken with ſimilar pleuritic pains to Mr. Coale's, the pain was excruciating, the fever high, the breathing obſtructed, a hard tumour was diſcovered in the pectoral muſcle, it was ſoon brought to maturation, the matter laid deep and required a ſevere operation; ſhe is a lady very delicate and ſubject to hyſterical complaints; notwithſtanding which ſhe was without any danger perfectly reſtored. From theſe two caſes, being exactly in point, I preſume Mr. Coale's caſe was not ſo dangerous, but might have been relieved in the like manner. But granting for once that it would have been connected with ill conſequences, how did you know that after diſperſing it, it would not have fallen on ſome more noble part? At leaſt you put him to the riſque to have the matter formed anew in any part of the body, as well as it did in the very articulation of the knee, where it undoubtedly had as ill conſequences as ever it could have had on the breaſt.

To obviate this you lay hold of the argument at another corner, when you ſay he ought to have been bled again; nay ſo poſitive you are, that you exclaim that this caſe ſhall be a warning to you, and reſolve that for the future you will not be ſo ſparing with the lancet; I admire your pious reſolution, and cannot help congratulating Mr. Coale to a happy eſcape, ſince in all probability no matter then would have formed in the knee, but he, ere that, might have been with both his legs in his ſilent grave.

In reality I cannot conceive under what pretence you would have bled the patient again, ſince your intentions in bringing the tumour to a reſolution were fully anſwered; and he was eaſy in his breaſt, unleſs on your former notion of inflammation to leſſen the quantity of blood and abate the impetus, and ſo forth; however, ſir, as Dr. Whieſenthall's opinion was, that Mr. Coale's complaint had originally been an abſceſs on the ſhoulder, ſo did he conclude that this was a tranſlation from thence to the knee; but as it will throw ſome light on the whole, I will take the liberty to examine the opinions of both, and will for that purpoſe take notice of that part of your ſtate of Mr. Coale's caſe, where you deſcribe this tranſlation as naturally as can be, when you ſay, "On the 31ſt of May he felt a ſenſation of ſtiffneis in his knee; on the 1ſt of June, pain (in the ſhoulder) more eaſy; and of June inflammation and pain decreaſed." And thus as it did there decreaſe, by your own account, it gradually increaſed in the knee; but as you ſtop ſhort in your narrative, and making long ſtrides, evade ſeveral things very material for clearing up this matter, I will take a ſtep to our journal, where it appears, that when the doctor viſited Mr. Coale on the 2d of June, he found the pain in the ſhoulder, &c. ſubſided, and inſtead thereof a violent pain fixed in the knee, his pulſe being very low and exceeding quick, and taking the bark freely, which you had found neceſſary to adhibit; to which method the doctor readily agreed. Why you omitted both theſe circumſtances in your narrative I cannot well ſay, unleſs you found them repugnant to your doctrine, which is the more remarkable, ſince you was all along ſo particular in counting the ſtrokes of the puſſe till this time, though I do not in the leaſt doubt of your having performed this in the ſame manner as you have mentioned, I ſtill ſhould have been well pleaſed if you had vouchſafed to inform us whether you had counted the pulſe by a watch, glaſs, or clock; if by the latter, it muſt have been very inconvenient, ſince Mr. Coale at that time laid in one room and the clock was in the other; probably however you looked at the clock, and Mr. Coale counted the ſtrokes. What a pity it was you did not provide yourſelf with a thermometer, in order to aſcertain the peculiar degrees of heat at the ſame time; of this I will nevertheleſs excuſe you, becauſe a man cannot always think of all theſe phyſical niceties: this ſtate of the pulſe, and the adhibition of bark in various forms, found neceſſary by you, previous to the doctor's ſecond viſit, will make ſome parts of your letter with reſpect to its candour more intelligible.

Theſe recited omiſſions we muſt join to your very ſcanty and ſuperficial account, from the 2d of June to the 6th of July; here I beg leave to make the following digreſſion: It was about this time that Dr. Whieſenthall ſpoke with Mrs. Ridgely (ſee the journal) and as he deemed the preſent ſtate of Mr. Coale to be a tranſlation from the ſhoulder, he told his ſentiments with the cauſe thereof, which I preſume he had an abſolute right to do; the mo e ſo, as he did it with ſuch a caution, which you are pleaſed to term an evaſion; notwithſtanding that you ſay in another place, that he did not intend this ſhould reach your ears; if ſo, why ſhould he then prepare himſelf for an evaſion; but, ſir, your own heart is ſuch, that it would not admit of a generous conſtruction. As you are totally ſilent of the doctor's third arrival at Mr. Coale's, on the 6th of July, and to the difference of your opinions previous to the openings of the knee, when the glorious conteſt on this ever memorable day was uſhered in; I will give the following account as conciſe as poſſible.

Not many hours before the knee was opened and the matter let out, you diſputed with the doctor, and ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon it that the knee contained no matter; you affirmed in the ſtrongeſt terms that all was owing to relaxation, nay ſo poſitive was you that you offered to lay 50 guineas on your ſide of the queſtion, and confeſt that agreeable to this theory you had applied aſtringents and repellents; you even have applied mercurials (though this laſt application you are ſilent about in your epiſtle it is no leſs a fact); the effect of theſe applications was without any doubt that of hindering the matter to come to a palpable fluctuation, confirming the ſame to the joint, where during ſo long a time that it was unneceſſarily retained, it corroded the cartilage, the head of the bones, and deſtroyed the ligaments, which in all probability would have been in a great meaſure avoided, if a method had been adapted and perſevered in to diſpoſe the matter ſo as to be let out as ſpeedy as poſſible: and thus fell Mr. Coale a victim to hypothetical theory, who might otherwiſe have had a chance to eſcape at leaſt with a ſtiff knee, ſtill retaining his leg.

What miſchiefs can and do ariſe from theory built upon a wrong hypotheſis, is known to every experienced practitioner; it is only the judicious phyſician that can make a good uſe of theory to draw juſt concluſions therefrom, for the good of his patient; the ſelf-conceited and the vain adapt any hypotheſis which ſeems to them plauſible, and are extremely fond to make uſe of it whenever they can; their vanity ſtimulates them to palm their wiſdom upon every one they meet, imagining they would otherwiſe be obſcured, though they never fail of making themſelves ridiculous; they are for ever quoting authors in ſupport of their argument, and imagine the more numerous their quotations are, the more learned they appear; always ſpeaking of celebrated characters as if they themſelves had ſeen every experiment made of which they ſpeak. When you communicated to the doctor in a ſimilar manner the diſcoveries of Dr. *Monro*, concerning the lymphatics, it could not fail of raiſing his admiration, and in ſilence his compaſſion for you.

I cannot help admiring your dexterity in miſrepreſenting the doctor's words, artfully to cloak your own miſtakes, when you inſinuate his having crude notions of the preparation of bile, which notions might have probably been not altogether ſo crude, if you would have permitted him to explain himſelf, but no ſooner did he mention the entrance of the hæmorrhoidal vein into the meſeraic, to join the ſplenic in order to form the vena porta, you was ſo genteel as to interrupt him before you well knew what he was about to ſay; you declared that they did not enter into the *meſeraic*, but into the *iliac*, and quoted *Monro*, as a proof, whom you ſaid had demonſtrated it by injections. It is true that the external hæmorrhoids enter the *iliac*, which *merely* carried the blood back to the *vena cava*; but the doctor ſpoke of hæmorrhoidal veſſels entering into the *meſeraic*, becauſe the queſtion here was of thoſe veſſels which conſtituted the vena porta; why did you contradict it? that this is a true account will eaſily appear from your own remarks, if read with attention; where you lay great ſtreſs on the external hæmorrhoids, ſaying they bring not a drop of blood to the liver, but ſpeaking of the internal hæmorrhoids (the identity of which you have ſince found) you with an indifference call only a branch of the *meſeraic*— a good come off this—I will take no advantage of another little miſtake, ſuch as the internal hæmorrhoid, being a branch of the meſeraic artery; theſe are trifles which however if even a miſtake would have been deemed highly ignorant in the doctor? from this paragraph I can form an idea of what learned a nature this diſpute muſt have been, and I would have given any thing to have been ſo happy as to be preſent, that I might have had the ſatisfaction to hear *great men* talk in a manner as we apprentices now and then do— I can remember when the doctor returned from Mr. Coale's, his firſt queſtion to me was, where the internal hæmorrhoid entered, I made anſwer they entered into the meſeraic, upon this he ſaid that they did ſo formerly, but Dr. Howard ſaid, that Dr. Monro had proved by injections, that they entered the *iliac*, which brought to my mind, when Scanarel in Molier's mock doctor was detected of having placed the liver in the left, and the heart in the right ſide; he had the addreſs to ſay that it had been ſo formerly, but was now altered by the college of phyſicians.

Eager as you are to graſp at any thing which you imagine will any way detract from the medical abilities of the doctor, you are not aſhamed of entering among the liſt his not remembering Sydenham living at the time of the plague in London— Nobody but Dr. Howard would have rated a man's abilities, according as (in the heat of conteſt) he remembered a chapter on the plague.

However ſir, Sydenham is an author the doctor reveres, and he has ſo ſtrongly recommended him to me, that I his pupil, have read him three or four times over; it is not for the ſake of chronology that I read him, but the frequent changes almoſt every year, which he ſo accurately obſerves, and which are ſo frequent here, is the reaſon why I ſo much admire him, and read his reaſoning with the greateſt attention.

Surely your head is filled with nothing but little trifles, and your thoughts occupied with little meanneſſes; you would otherwiſe impoſſibly have ſuſpected the doctor to make uſe of ſuch trifling arts, as the tinging a medicine merely to make people believe it was a new medicine, different from what you had given; ſir this is really low; but ſuppoſe for once the family ſhould have taken it for a new medicine, I will take upon me to prove that it actually was, not on account of its being more diluted, nor of its being *tinged*; but on account of its being given ſimple and unconnected; the patient took no ſpirit of mindererus, no regenerated tartar, no camphor, nor any thing (either along with it, or between whiles) of what you had given— the doctor indeed did tell you in private, not to mention the medicine the patient took; but for no other reaſon than, that they very often have a prejudice againſt particular medicines, eſpecially the emetic tartar, which when they know, would refuſe to take, and thereby hinder a ſalutary effect; but this prodigious ſecret you have ungeneroully diſcloſed, and let the cat out of the bag.

Thus have I explained two of your charges againſt Dr. Whieſenthall, viz. his ſpeaking to Mrs. Ridgely, and then diſguiſing the tartar emetic; both I hope I have done to the ſatisfaction of the candid reader; but I find you have two more inſtances of the doctor's *low cunning* (as you call it) viz. "it was reported in Baltimore, that Dr. Whieſenthall came to Mr. Coale's, altered the medicine, and he was getting better;" the ſecond is of Mr. Coale's recovery being attributed by an alteration being made in his medicine; I confeſs theſe are enormities of ſo heinous a nature as not to be forgiven; but ſir, I am poſitive the doctor never dreamt of any ſuch method of advancing his reputation in ſo filly a manner, the blame muſt fall entirely on thoſe inconſiderate perſons who have the preſumption to think of the doctor being of any ſervice, and ſpeak well of him accordingly; however ſir, to prevent for the future any more ſuch hardſhips, I would humbly propoſe in order to put a ſtop to all ſuch extravagancies, the following method by way of advertizement, as viz.

Whereas it has been found by dire experience, that ſome perſon or perſons, have had a moſt heretical notion, that whenever doctor Whieſenthall was called to a patient in conſultation, the recovery of ſaid patient being in conſequence of his advice, and altering the medicines; therefore as this is an intolerable burden: notice is hereby given, that henceforth no body ſhall ſpeak either directly or indirectly in favour of Dr. Whieſenthall, or pretend to ſay that he is of any ſervice, under no leſs penalty than to be deemed a heathen and publican, or even to be treatod like an *illiterate peaſant*.

Had your heart been capable of making a generous conſtruction, you would have thought proper rather to apologize, for having entertained ſo low a notion of the doctor; as ſoon as you had been informed by Mrs. Ridgely of his mode of expreſſion, you would have readily admitted; that though he ſpoke to that lady forty days after, it was becauſe ſhe then aſked him, ſtill he delivered himſelf in a gentleman like manner; you would have plainly underſtood what he meant by ſaying, the courſe of the diſorder had induced him to think it wrong, that it was on account of the tranſlation to the knee; you would have eaſily reconciled why he did not find fault with your bleeding, and at his firſt viſit; becauſe no tranſlation had then happened; nay you would have diſcerned that on account of his agreeing with you in ſentiment, he had the ſame idea with you of the propriety of attempting a reſolution; from this you would have been able to draw the concluſion from the doctor's meaning, to be this; that generally tumours are beſt and eaſieſt brought to a reſolution: ſtill it frequently happens, that after it is actually diſperſed it will form again in another place: therefore, ſince this happened in Mr. Coale, it would have been beſt it had not been brought to a total reſolution; ſtill as this was unforeſeen, no blame could therefore derive. I ſay could your heart have admitted of ſuch like conſtructions, you would have thought it very idle, to enter into a diſpute at Mr. Coale's, no way pertinent to the queſtion.

I will here quit the ſubject and only obſerve, that I fear ſcribbling is catching; becauſe I perceive a great impulſe in me to become an author; I intend to write an eſſay on the neceſſity of legs, I will demonſtrate that every man, woman or child, ought to have two legs; I will embelliſh it with quotations to prove my argument from the beſt authorities, from Hippocrates on— nor will I omit that Dr. Monro has proved it by injections, this piece I will take the liberty to dedicate to you, and beg you will permit to have it joined to your letter to Dr. Whieſenthall; proving the neceſſity of bleeding in inflammations, I cannot help anticipating the ſatisfaction, to find our names in the critical review; for inſtance we have been favoured with a piece, entitled *opera omnia*, or a letter to Dr. Whieſenthall, wrote by the learned and experienced Dr. Ephraim Howard on Elk-Ridge; in which the author moſt learnedly proves the neceſſity of bleeding in inflammatory diſorders; his ſtyle is eaſy, elegant, and expreſſive, his deportment to Dr. Whieſenthall (touching a controverſy) in a gentleman like manner, he has given us ſome ſketches of his chronological genius, and from a geographical argument has proved beyond contradiction, that Hippocrates did not live near the Blue Mountains; in ſhort he writes with great energy, and handles the ſubject maſterly: we would recommend it as a piece worth reading, if the world was not too illiterate. How fine all this will be.

I am ſir,
Your very humble ſervant,
WILLIAM DASHIELL.

P. S. I preſume you are in a miſtake when you ſay Dr. Morgan's letter had not been tranſmitted, and I have authority to ſay, that Dr. Whieſenthall himſelf propoſed to Mr. Samuel Coale (when he was down at Baltimore, in order to conſult the doctor, to find the ſtate of Mr. Coale's caſe as it then was to Dr. Morgan, he did ſo, and received an anſwer; but it happened that Mr. Coale's leg was already cut off, this letter was handed to Mr. Samuel Coale, with the copy of the letter ſent to Dr. Morgan; however ſir as it will be requiſite to obtain firſt leave from the doctor for the publication of his letter, the ſame ſhall as ſoon as permiſſion is given, be communicated.

W. D.

LONDON, *October* 27.

ABOUT three months ago, a Mr. B. who lived in Poland-ſtreet, Soho, hired a maid, as ſervant

to him; but before she had been long in his house she so far insinuated herself into his favour as to pass for his niece; and he, like a good uncle, sent her to a dancing-school, &c. She was no longer maid, but had a servant hired to attend her. However, whether the age (for he was only ninety) or face of her keeper did not please her, or whether she wanted to return to dear Covent-Garden against the winter (in which, it seems, she had been famous) is not yet known; but within these few days she eloped, and not only took all the old man's ready money, but his clothes, after having run him above a hundred pounds in debt. His creditors, judging that his fortune was nearly gone, by this and similar affairs, began to dun him. Whereupon on Friday last he sent for them all, and told them if they would call the next day he would satisfy them all, and soon after took a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear.

Nov. 1. Some time since, two men of fashion had played so long that one had emptied his pocket and pocket-book to the other; he then propoled to bet his chariot and horses at a moderate sum, which losing, he then offered his wife, but the other rating the value too low, it was settled to stake wife against wife; when, after some dispute about age and beauty, the bet was accepted, and determined in favour of the winning gamester, who immediately went with his friend's money, in his friend's chariot, to his friend's wife, to whom he related her husband's ill-fortune, and particularly his imprudence in the last stake. The lady having heard all, said very coolly, she wished his other bets had been as prudently made; for as her consent was necessary to make the last valid, she had the pleasure to inform him that it was void, and wished him a good night.

Nov. 3. It is believed that the prince of Wales will be permitted to desire any par icular play he chooses this winter, though it is judged highly unfit for him, as well by his temporal as his spiritual teachers, to entertain even the idea of commanding on this side the age of twenty-one.

ANNAPOLIS, February 24.

Maryland, ss.

By his excellency Robert Eden. esq; governor and commander in chief in and over the province of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the present general assembly of this province, stands prorogued to Monday the fourth day of April next, and whereas some business for the general utility of the province, requires their meeting before that time, I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the lord proprietary's council of state, to publish and declare, and I do hereby publish and declare, that the said general assembly meet and be held, at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the twenty-first day of March next; and to the intent that all persons concerned may have due notice thereof, I do hereby strictly charge and require the several sheriffs of this province, to make this my proclamation public, in their respective counties, in the usual manner, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Given at the city of Annapolis, this 24th day of February, in the third year of the dominion of the right honourable Henry Harford, esq; anno domini, 1774.

Signed by order,

JAMES BROOKS, Cl. Con.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Pellican, William Tucker, from Salem.
Brig Prince of Wales, William Jones, from Galway.
Schooner Hawke, Philip Tharoh, from Salem.
Ship Betsey Richmond, William Nicoll, from London.
Schooner Hawke, Benjamin West, from Hispaniola.

CLEARED,

Schooner Mary, Francis Grandy, for Alicant.
Schooner Horton, John Allen, for Marblehead.
Ship Molly and Betsey, Joseph Hynson, for London.

January 26, 1774.

To be sold by public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the subscriber's house in Kent county Maryland, near Chester-Town,

NINE Negro slaves, consisting of men, women, and boys, one of the men a miller, one a waggoner, one a farmer, and another a sailor; the women have been used to both house and plantation business. Also horses, cattle, farming utensils, and two pair of excellent mill-stones; one pair Cologn, the other Brandy-wine; six months credit will be given on giving bond with security, the above are part of the effects of Frederick Perkins, deceased, and to be sold by

ISAAC PERKINS, Administrator.

February 14, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber at public sale, on Wednesday the 16th of March 1774, at Calvert county court-house, and at the subscriber's dwelling-house, in Anne-Arundel county, on the Friday following, viz.

ABOUT two hundred acres of land in Calvert-county, adjoining to the land of Mr. William Harris, on which is a good dwelling house, and tobacco-house, the land is level and well timbered, lately the property of Mr. Stephen Steward; And about one hundred acres of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Jerrico, where the subscriber now lives, and sundry household furniture, horses and hogs, for sterling cash, bills of exchange, or current money, to be paid to Mr. Stephen Steward who will attend the sale.

WILLIAM CARR.

Severn river, near Annapolis, February 15, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, and entered on immediately, either for ready money or long credit with paying interest,

FOUR hundred and fifty-one acres of land, lying in Dorchester county, upon Hungary river, a place famous for cattle and hogs: this land is very level, peculiarly adapted to small grain and a heavy tobacco, a clayey soil capable of any degree of improvement, as is well known to farmers: if any purchaser thinks proper to apply to the seller (who has made that delightful business of agriculture his study for some time past) he may be shewn implements of husbandry for reducing the soil to a proper degree of fineness so as to render it capable of attracting the treasures of the atmosphere to such a degree as to exclude the necessity of an artificial dunging, even for what is called a worn out soil. The abovementioned land as well as the land the subscriber lives on, has a bad character, the former with less reason than the latter, but it may be easily accounted for by a thinking man who is acquainted with the method of culture, practised by those who live on, and adjacent to the said land. The planters there, or rather fishmongers (for nature is so kind to them they need not study agriculture to procure a belly full) are wedded to the custom of plowing with a fluke, having a wing on each side, and a long snout in the front, which forms the land into pyramidical ridges, exposing a double surface to the exhalation of the sun, which is very great in June and July; thus they contribute to the flight of that vegetable food each day at noon, which is by a kind providence thrown into their fields the preceding evening for the nourishment of the earth's inhabitants; strange! that the success of these people should found the common opinion of the value of these lands: it would astonish an Englishman a proficient in farming, to hear of a light sand any where between the Bay and Patowmack, selling for ten times the sum per acre, as the land across the bay on the shore side, in a place known to yield provision for cattle and hogs through the winter from the great marshes without their being beholden to their masters; there have been some late instances of the lands on the Western Shore, that lay 20 or 30 miles from the capital, and off from the water, selling much higher than that near it, and on the water. For what? Why necessity makes those from the water cultivate with their eyes open, and the sport of fishing and fowling make those on the water work blind folded; therefore cannot afford to give so much. The subscriber lives on one of these miserable places, according to common report, and like his fellow mortals on Hungary river, has the misfortune to be placed among fish, oisters, and wild ducks; notwithstanding he draws a comfortable living for a large family of small children, though most of his predecessors, sportsmen undoubtedly, had the same antipathy to a sheriff or constable, as a rat has to a boar cat; hence the small value of land on the water. To conclude, the seller will undertake to insure success to any purchaser (well knowing the superior quality of clay to all other soils) that will apply to and follow the directions of

3w NATHAN WATERS.

February 12, 1774.

INOCULATION.

PERFORMED in the most safe and approved method, practised in Great-Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Robert Lemmon, lately arrived form the city of Dublin; who after several years practice in physic in general, and inoculation, in particular, in Europe and America; as well as repeated opportunities of consulting the most able practioners; proposes to inoculate at the house of Mrs. Ford near Leonard-town, Saint Mary's county; where he has now carried a set through the small pox by inoculation, and where suitable attendance is provided, at the trifling expence of two moidores, including board and attendance. Incouraged by his former as well as his present success; he doubts not but his patients in general, as usual, shall pass through so much dreaded a disorder, with little or no more confinement to bed than in health, without any prejudice to the most delicate constitution, or leaving any virulent remains, which too frequently happens in the hand of the injudicious. As the doctor is not determined to remain long in this country, he recommends it to all who desire to pass over the disease with safety, speedily to apply to him at Mrs. Ford's, where they shall be treated with the utmost integrity, by their humble servant,

ROBERT LEMMON,

TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO EUROPE,

A Ship of 440 hogsheads of tobacco burden, now in the country: Also a ship of 550 hogsheads, expected in March. For terms apply to Mr. Colin Campbell, Annapolis.

Annapolis, February 23, 1774.

Just imported, from LONDON, and to be sold by the subscriber,

A Parcel of healthy indented servants, among which are some valuable tradesmen, consisting of carpenters, cabinet-makers, sawyers, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, tailors, gunsmiths, bricklayers, hatters, butchers, farmers, labourers, and a few servant women: also a quantity of the best powder blue, wig powder, and black pins for hair.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. To be sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 30th of April next, a quantity of elegant mahogany Furniture, consisting of Tall Boys, Desk Tables, and neat fluted Bedsteads, by W. W.

February 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber at his store in Annapolis, fine hyson tea, London double refined loaf sugar, West-India cotton, melasses, good country sole and upper leather.

THOMAS HYDE.

JUST imported, and to be sold by the subscriber at Annapolis, a parcel of very fine Barbados rum.

WILLIAM POTTS.

TO be rented or leased for a term of years, the tavern and public houses at Newport, near Pile's warehouse, Charles-county; the above place is most commodiously situated, either for the publican or retailers business, there being no store or public house within several miles of the place; for terms, apply to the subscriber living near the premises.

J. PARNHAM.

THE creditors of Richard Dorsey are desired to attend at the house of Cornelius Garretson, on the Wednesday of the ensuing March court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with their claims properly attested; as there will then be proposals made to the said ceeditors.

TAKEN up in the bay at Sandy Point, an old 14 feet boat, with an old chain and padlock, by

JOHN DOLLY

February 18, 1774.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber living on the plantation of Mrs. Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, in Anne-Arundel county; a red and white steer, has a hole in each of his ears and cropped, with two under cuts. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FRANCIS GORDEN.

THERE is at the plantation of Mary Dorsey, widow of Caleb, near Annapolis, a stray bright bay mare colt, about 3 years old next spring, docked, and has no perceivable brand, 13 hands and an inch high, a natural trotter, and appears never to have been backed. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

February 23, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of Hugh Merriken, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay gelding, about 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, he is a natural pacer, shod before, switch tail, hanging mane, has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to take him away, on proving property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Edward Thomas, living in Queen-Anne's county, a black stray mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, paces a slow travel, appears to be under ten years old. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Williamson, living near Senica bridge, in Frederick county, a dark roan stray gelding, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, but with what cannot be perceived, a bob tail, some saddle spots, blind in the left eye, and has a star in his forehead. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber.——Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq; Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE partnership of Hawkins and O'Neill being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be sued without respect to persons.

WANTED,

A PERSON that can write a good ſtrong hand, and otherwiſe qualified to act as a clerk in the commiſſary's office; apply to

ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

TO be ſold a ſchoolmaſter an indented ſervant, that has got 2 years and 6 months to ſerve; for terms, apply to John Hammond near Annapolis.

N, B. He is ſold for no fault, any more then we are done with him, he can learn book-keeping, and is an exceeding good ſcholar.

Annapolis, February 16, 1774.

FOR LONDON,

THE brigantine Peggy Stewart, Richard Jackſon maſter, will be at Selby's landing on Patuxent river, by the 1ſt of March next; ready to take on board tobacco, at ſeven pounds per ton, conſigned to Wallace, Davidſon and Johnſon; thoſe of their friends who incline to take the advantage of an early market, are requeſted to have their tobacco ready with a view of diſpatching her.

February 8, 1774.

Will be expoſed at public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday the fifteenth of March next

SIX hundred acres of land lying in Frederick county on Linganore, within one mile of a merchant and ſaw mill, and about twelve miles from Frederick town; there are on ſaid land, about ſeventy acres of meadow land, not inferior to any in this province; about thirty or forty acres have been cleared, ditched, and under good fence; the ſoil exceeding fertile and well adapted for planting or farming: there are on the premiſes two good tobacco houſes, a dwelling houſe 16 by 20, with a ſtone chimney planked above and below, and ſundry other buildings; a ſmall apple and cherry orchard, and is a noted fine place for range, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe at private ſale, are deſired to apply before the day of ſale.

Alſo to be ſold on Tueſday the 16th of March next, the houſes and lot lying at Elk Ridge landing, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, are deſired to apply to Mr. Nicholas Dorſey on the premiſes.

BENJAMIN DORSEY.

Ann Arundel County, Feb. 10, 1774.

To be ſold at public vendue on the premiſes, the 10th day of March next, part of a tract of land called Howard's Patapſco range. Containing 162 acres lying near Stony Run, and about three miles from Elk-Ridge landing, where there is a conſtant and ready market for the ſale of almoſt every kind of country produce.

THE ſituation is convenient to fiſhing and fowling, affords a very good and extenſive range for ſtock of all kinds, and is remarkably healthy and pleaſant. The ſoil is kind and good, being equally ſuitable for a farm or plantation; is very well wooded and watered; having two excellent and never failing ſprings of water running through it: there are about 50 acres of this parcel of land cleared, and incloſed under good and ſufficient fencing; 5 or 6 acres ſown down in good Timothy meadow, and between 20 and 30 acres, that may be eaſily reduced to the like ſtate. It has on it a tolerable good dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, barn, tobacco-houſe, and ſome other convenient out-houſes; alſo a good garden new paled in, with a good young thriving orchard of about 200 trees of excellent fruit, and which yielded laſt ſeaſon, between 5 and 6 hhds. of cider, and will ſoon with care, afford much more. About 7 buſhels of wheat are ſowed on the premiſes, and a convenient ſpot of ground reſerved for a field of oats. The land being very kind to the produce of each of theſe. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time on the above premiſes, ſtock of ſundry ſorts, and other particulars of huſbandry and convenience: the title which is indiſputable, and terms of ſale, may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock.

YATE PLUMMER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Dec. 19, 1773.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber living on Snowdens manor, Frederick county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man named Timothy Corker, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, thin yellow hair, talks faſt and in the Iriſh dialect; had on and took with him a felt hat, a light brown kerſey jacket with ſleeves, a pair of breeches of the ſame cloth, an Iriſh linen ſhirt, a check ditto, a pair of white country yarn ſtockings, a pair of country made ſhoes, and his hands are hard occaſioned by chopping with the ax; it is probable ſome evil minded perſon has furniſhed him with other cloaths and a paſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid by

w3 JEREMIAH DUCKER.

WANTED for Charles county free ſchool, a maſter capable of teaching the languages, writing and arithmetic, ſuch a one by applying to the viſitors, will meet with encouragement.

The SHIP ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 10, 1774.

CAPTAIN EDEN takes this Method of informing his Friends in Patuxent, that, in compliance with the requeſt of many of them, he intends to carry her round to Benedict next month, in order to remove the apprehenſions they ſeemed to have, of too long a water carriage for their tobacco in ſmall craft; and begs that, in order to prevent any unneceſſary delays, thoſe whom he may not have an opportunity of ſeeing, or applying to, will leave their notes for the tobacco intended for him with the inſpectors of the different warehouſes; and alſo any orders for goods they may want from England, by the return of the ſhip, in the latter part of the ſummer. Inſurance is ordered, and ſhall be inſerted in the bills of lading of thoſe who do not deſire to the contrary.

His correſpondents, in other parts of the province, who are deſirous of getting their tobacco home by this opportunity to a very early market, are requeſted to give him timely notice, when and where it is ready, in order that he may ſend craft. But if it ſhould be convenient for them to ſend it by their own veſſels, or to hire any upon the ſpot, he will acknowledge their taking that trouble as an additional favour, and will pay the uſual freights on the delivery thereof on board the ſhip at Annapolis, where ſhe will continue 3 or 4 weeks from this date, or afterwards in Patuxent.

The accounts of ſales for the laſt voyage are daily expected.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD by WILLIAM AIKMAN,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, Annapolis,

THE American Regiſter and Calendar for 1774. Likewiſe, Father Abraham's and Poor Will's Pocket Almanacks for the preſent Year.

*** To be ſold at W. A.'s ſhop a few groſs of OLD PORT WINE of the beſt quality, newly imported.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecocheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchaſed at the ſale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public houſe, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a houſe two ſtorie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouſes, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to ſupport it for many, many years. But it is ſo well known to every Jerſey or Pennſylvania man, who ever went to the ſouthward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occaſion to ſay one word in praiſe of it. Whoever buys it ſhall have poſſeſſion of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROSS.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 10, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS have from time to time been publiſhed, requiring all perſons indebted to Meſſ. John Stewart and Campbell of London, merchants, to make payment thereof, notwithſtanding which many people have neglected ſettling their accounts: the death of Mr. John Stewart making it now abſolutely neceſſary that all balances due the partnerſhip ſhould be ſettled without delay, thoſe who neglect doing ſo may depend on being ſued without farther notice.

Attendance is given at Baltimore-Town to ſettle for dealings with David Roſs, Alexander Stewart, Stewart and Lux, William Lux, William Ruſſell, Ruſſell and Ridley, with Matthew Ridley, or on accounts current, and it is hoped none who wiſh to avoid trouble will delay ſettling.

3w MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Thoſe who have ſettled their bonds and not taken them up are deſired to call for them immediately.

December 14, 1773

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday laſt, a ſervant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddiſh colour, one frock of dark coloured faſtian, waiſtcoat of the ſame, new buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and ſilver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, pitted with the ſmall-pox. The indenture he ſigned in London was given up to him and a diſcharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in conſideration of his former ſervice, wages after the rate of ten ſhillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ſtay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have juſt imported from London a large quantity of the beſt materials for carrying on the ſtay-making buſineſs, and are now removed into the houſe where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their cuſtomers and others in either of the above branches of buſineſs will be thankfully received and ſpeedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are deſired to ſend the caſh for ſuch goods as they may be pleaſed to order.

Annapolis, Jan. 26, 1774.

RAN away laſt Sunday night from the ſubſcriber, one William Quelch, an old, tall, ſlim made fellow, ſtoops when he walks, and wears his own gray hair: had on when he went away a whitiſh coloured kerſey jacket, old leather breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, white ſtockings, old ſhoes new ſoaled, and an old felt hat. He ſtole and carried away with him a white ſhirt, a check ditto, a pair of new ſhoes, four pair of ſtockings, a veſt with the fore parts made of blue hair ſhag, a ſmall ſilver watch, maker's name John Roberts, London, No. 7677, a pair of handſome ſilver buckles carved, a ſet ſtock-buckle marked M B, a ſet broach, a ſilver collar that has been attempted to be cut in two and not done, with other ſmall money not known what, and ſeveral other things too tedious to mention. He ſerved the latter part of his time with Capt. John Ireland on Elk-Ridge. Whoever will take up ſaid fellow and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive three pounds reward, paid by

ISAAC M'HARD.

Piſcataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with materials for carrying on the ſtaymaking buſineſs, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for ſtays, which they may depend on having executed in the beſt and neateſt manner, neweſt faſhion, and on the ſhorteſt notice. The buſineſs being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on buſineſs for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for ſeveral years, and theſe laſt ſeven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguſon, and of late for his widow in London-Town,

CHARLES LANSDALE.

N. B. I ſtill continue to ride as a by-poſt from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wiccomoco; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's-Freſh; Port-Tobacco; Upper-Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenſburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, poſt-rider from Frederickſburg to Annapolis; and at the ſubſcriber's houſe, Piſcataway; at which places the ſtays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Iriſh convict ſervant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, ſwarthy complexion, ſlim made, ſpeaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waiſtcoat double breaſted, white ſhirt, worſted ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a Carolina felt hat.——Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overſeer on ſaid plantation, or the ſubſcriber living on Elk-Ridge, ſhall receive as a reward twenty ſhillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty ſhillings if thirty miles, forty ſhillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY

Piſcataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Carne, in Piſcataway town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of aſſembly,

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the ſaid town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 45 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other conſiderable improvements; likewiſe 16 acres of land in the ſaid town of Piſcataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with conſiderable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priſcilla, containing 62½ acres. I ſhall attend two days preceding each day's ſale, on the ſaid lands, in order to ſhew them to the purchaſers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, upon giving bond and unqueſtionable ſecurity, to

ts GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.